

V. A LIST OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN LIZARDS OF THE
CARNEGIE MUSEUM, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF
FOUR NEW SPECIES.

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(PLATES XXXII-XXXV.)

The South American lizards in the Carnegie Museum, with few exceptions, have been derived from the collections of J. D. Haseman, H. H. Smith, and José Steinbach. Information of a general character in regard to these collections has been published in the *Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum*, Volume VII, 1916, page 163, *et seq.* It is quite characteristic of herpetological collections made in South America that a small one, such as that described in the following pages, should contain a number of rare and new species.

CLASS **REPTILIA.**

Subclass **DIAPSIDA.**

ORDER *SQUAMATA.*

Suborder *SAURIA.*

Family GECKONIDÆ Cope.

Genus GONATODES Fitzinger.

1. **Gonatodes hasemani** sp. nov. (Plate XXXII.)

Digits slender, basal phalanges cylindrical, with a few moderately enlarged plates beneath. Snout obtusely pointed, a little longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, one and a half times the diameter of the orbit, equal to the width of the crown at the hinder edge of the orbit. Rostral nearly twice as broad as high, showing a trace of a median division, deeply incised behind; a small internasal on each side, separated by a smaller scale which enters the notch of the rostral. Nostril between the rostral, internasal, first labial, and two small scales. Six upper labials, the fifth below the center of the eye. Six lower labials, the last almost reaching a vertical

from the posterior margin of the eye. A well-developed spine projects from the middle of the supraciliary edge of the male specimens; it is not developed in the female. Mental very large, obtusely angulate behind, in contact with two rather small chin-shields. Two chin-shields only are present, in contact not only with the mental but also with the first lower labials. The scales back of the chin-shields diminish in size slightly toward the throat. The upper surface and sides of the body and the upper and lower surfaces of the fore limbs are covered by rather large, high, conical, pointed, granular scales, which are slightly smaller on the head than on the body. They are not larger on the snout than on the body, but are there more closely set, and somewhat imbricate. The scales of the abdomen and of the lower surfaces of the hind limbs are large, flat, hexagonal, and imbricate. The tail is cylindrical, tapering, covered on the dorsal and lateral surfaces by closely set, pointed, imbricate scales. The scales of the center of the lower surface of the tail are like those of the abdomen; there is a gradual transition from these to those of the sides of the tail. Only on the tail of the female specimen is there a central row of much enlarged scales. On this, the scales of the base and tip of the tail are as described, while those of the middle are broader, but only a few are broader than long, and some are twice as broad as long.

Coloring of the Male (in Alcohol) C. M. No. 1040: head and body dark brown above, light beneath, the color of the lower part of the side gradually fading to that of the ventral surface. A narrow light stripe on each side of the back, passing through the eye, to the base of the tail. Small light spots, covering five to eight scales, are arranged in about fourteen pairs in the dark dorsal band between the head and the base of the tail. A single row of conspicuous light spots lies near the top of the dark lateral band; others less conspicuous and regular are below these. The upper surface and sides of the head are irregularly mottled with brown and white. The tail is marked with alternate light and dark rings. The dark rings are much wider, darker, and more conspicuous on the lower than on the upper surface of the tail, except near the tip, where they are longer and alike on both surfaces. The upper sides of the limbs are spotted with brown on a light ground.

C. M. No. 1041: the dark bands of the body are much less distinct in this specimen, in its faded condition only a number of dark dorsal and lateral spots being conspicuous. Sufficient traces of the rest of

the coloration can be seen under the lens to show that it was identical with that of the specimen already described, except in depth of color.

Coloring of the Female (in Alcohol) C. M. No. 1042: no distinct color-pattern appears on the female specimen. The upper surface of the head, body, and tail is faintly lined and mottled with brown. Faint brown bands cross the upper surface of the tail. The lower surfaces are uniformly light in color.

There is a very narrow, indistinct, whitish, vertical streak in front of the fore limb of the female; no trace of this is visible in the males.

The centers of the upper and lower labials, in both sexes, are brown; the margins and sutures light.

Type, C. M. No. 1040; paratypes, C. M. Nos. 1041, 1042.

The specimens were collected by John D. Haseman on a rocky forested hill near the river Beni, in the neighborhood of Villa Bella, Bolivia, October 12, 1909. The species is named in honor of the collector.

MEASUREMENTS.

	C. M. 1040, mm.	C. M. 1041, mm.	C. M. 1042, mm.
Total length	64	54	55
Snout to vent	30	29	25
Vent to tip of tail	34	25	30
Length of head	9	7.7	8
Width of head	5.6	5.3	4.3
Snout to ear-opening	7.8	7	7
Length of fore limb	12	11	11
Length of hind limb	15	14	14

2. *Gonatodes humeralis* (Guichenot).

Gymnodactylus humeralis GUICHENOT, in Castelnau, Voy. Amér. MÉR., Reptilia, 1855, p. 6, Pl. III, fig. 1.

Gonatodes humeralis BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, I, 1885, p. 62.

This species is represented by a single male specimen, C. M. No. 1039, collected by Haseman on a rocky, forested hill near the river Beni, at Villa Bella, Bolivia.

The specimen is an almost uniform dark brown, with a light vertical band just in front of the fore limb, and a small dark spot immediately anterior to this band. The dark upper surface is finely vermiculated with darker brown, as Boulenger describes it. Haseman's note on the field-label says, "yellow band on head and yellow throat." The band across the head now appears as a narrow whitish band passing from

the back of one eye to the back of the other, curving behind the parietal region. The alternate dark and light bars of the tail are very indistinct; a light stripe runs along each side of the tail from base to tip.

Genus GYMNOACTYLUS Spix.

3. *Gymnodactylus geckoides* Spix.

Gymnodactylus geckoides SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras., 1825, p. 17, Pl. XVIII, fig. 1.

Gymnodactylus geckoides BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, I, 1885, p. 39.

The collection contains two male specimens, C. M. Nos. 947 and 948, secured by Haseman at Queimadas, and Bom Jesus de Lapa, Bahia, Brazil, respectively.

Genus HEMIDACTYLUS Cuvier.

4. *Hemidactylus mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés.

Gecko mabouia MOREAU DE JONNÉS, Bull. Soc. Philom., 1818, p. 138.

Hemidactylus mabouia BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, I, 1885, p. 122.

A young female specimen, C. M. No. 935, was collected by Haseman at Barra de Penedo, Alagôas, Brazil. An adult female, C. M. No. 964, was secured by the same collector at Santerem, Brazil.

Genus PHYLLOPEZUS Peters.

5. *Phyllopezus goyazensis* Peters.

Phyllopezus goyazensis PETERS, Mon. Berl. Ac., 1877, p. 415.

Phyllopezus goyazensis BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, I, 1885, p. 145.

Specimen, C. M. No. 946, was collected by Haseman at São João del Rey, Minas Geraes, Brazil. C. M. No. 956 was collected at Puerto Suarez, Bolivia, by José Steinbach.

Some characters of C. M. No. 946 are worth noting. A narrow dark brown stripe passes through each eye from the snout to the shoulder. On each side of the back are narrow brown cross-bars, bordered posteriorly with white. On the tail the bars cross the back and are broader. The scales of the dorsal surface of the tail are smaller than those of the abdomen. Neither of the anterior chinshields is as large as the mental. The posterior chin-shields are all smaller than the anterior, the central one being divided into two, one in front of the other.

The dark lateral stripe of No. 956 passes along the side of the back to the sacrum. On the back between the lateral stripes are two rows of elongated dark spots, resembling interrupted stripes. On the top of the head and back of the tail are a few dark spots.



Genus THECADACTYLUS Cuvier.

6. *Thecadactylus rapicaudus* (Houttuyn).

Gecko rapicauda HOUTTUYN, Verh. Genotsch. Vlissing, IX, p. 322, Pl. III, fig. 1.

Thecadactylus rapicaudus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, I, 1885, p. 111.

The collection contains but three specimens of this lizard.

C. M. No. 940, ♂, Bonda, Colombia, H. H. Smith.

C. M. No. 941, ♀, Bonda, Colombia, H. H. Smith.

C. M. No. 953, ♂, South America, Le Boutelier.

Family IGUANIDÆ Gray.

Genus ANOLIS Daudin.

7. *Anolis nitens* (Wagler).

Draconura nitens WAGLER, Syst. Amph., 1830, p. 149.

Anolis nitens BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 91.

The specimen referred to this species, C. M. No. 949, was collected by Haseman at Riberao Azul, Matto of Tieté, São Paulo, Brazil. The identification is somewhat doubtful, as the specimen is not in the best of condition, but it agrees well with the description of *Anolis nitens* in all major characters.

8. *Anolis punctatus* Daudin.

Anolis punctatus DAUDIN, Rept., IV, 1804, p. 84, Pl. XLVIII, fig. 2.

Anolis punctatus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 57.

This species is represented by a single male specimen, C. M. No. 967, collected by Steinbach, in the Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

9. *Anolis rosenbergi* Boulenger.

Anolis rosenbergii BOULENGER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), XVII, 1896, p. 16.

A single male specimen which agrees with Boulenger's description, C. M. No. 939, was collected by Smith in Colombia.

10. *Anolis steinbachi* sp. nov. (Plate XXXIII.)

Tail cylindrical, no dorsal crest; length of the tibia less than the distance from the tip of the snout to the ear-opening; head about once and a quarter as long as the tibia, once and three-fourths as long as wide; forehead slightly concave; frontal ridges low and broad; all the head-scales strongly keeled, those of the snout bi- or tri-carinate; scales of the supra-orbital semicircles large, separated by one or two series of scales; two or three rows of enlarged supra-oculars (six to

eight in all), those of the median row much larger than the others, separated from the supra-orbital row by a series of smaller scales; occipital larger than the ear-opening, separated from the supra-orbital row by two series of scales; canthus rostralis sharp, three canthal scales; six series of keeled loreal scales; seven longitudinally keeled upper labials to below the center of the eye; ear-opening small, oval, very oblique.

Gular appendage of male well-developed, of female, scarcely noticeable; gular scales keeled. Body slightly compressed, short; no dorso-nuchal fold. Dorsal scales much smaller than the ventrals, strongly keeled, subimbricate, hexagonal, passing gradually into the small scales of the sides of the body; lateral scales very small, keeled, subimbricate, not granular; ventral scales large, imbricate, strongly keeled, terminating in a sharp spine, the keels forming continuous lines. The appressed hind limb reaches the posterior margin of the orbit; digits very little dilated, twelve lamellæ under the second and third phalanges of the fourth toe. Tail nearly twice as long as the head and body. No enlarged postanal scales.

Gray above, a faintly indicated light vertebral line, and a more distinct light line along each side of the back from the eye to the tail; a series of angular brown marks on each side of the back, opposite or alternate, the points directed toward the vertebral line. On specimen 985 these are visible only on the posterior part of the trunk and the base of the tail. Limbs barred with brown. The lips and upper surface of the head are more or less spotted with brown. The lower surface is yellowish.

Type, C. M. No. 988, ♀, collected in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia, by José Steinbach, January, 1912. Elevation, 350 meters.

Paratype, C. M. No. 985, ♂, collected by Steinbach at the same place, in March, 1912.

The species is named in honor of the collector.

MEASUREMENTS.

	C. M. No. 985, mm.	C. M. No. 988, mm.
Total length	138 ²	126 ²
Snout to vent	43	44
Vent to tip of tail	95	82
Length of head	12.5	12.5
Width of head	7	7
Snout to ear-opening	11.25	11
Length of fore limb	19	18
Length of hind limb	32.5	33

²The tip of the tail of both specimens is missing.

Genus *BASILISCUS* Laurenti.11. *Basiliscus americanus* (Linnæus).

Lacerta basiliscus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, 1766, p. 366.

Basiliscus americanus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 108.

The museum has two young specimens collected at Bonda, Colombia, by H. H. Smith; C. M. No. 937, female, and C. M. No. 938, male.

Genus *IGUANA* Laurenti.12. *Iguana tuberculata* Laurenti.

Iguana tuberculata LAURENTI, Syn. Rept., 1768, p. 49.

Iguana tuberculata BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 189.

The five specimens of the collection were received from the following sources:

C. M. No. 944, ♂, young, Bom Jesus de Lapa, Bahia, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 945, ♀, young, Januaría, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 963, ♂, young, Cachoele de Ribeirao, Brazilian side of the Rio Madeira. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 1051, ♂, adult, Santerem, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 936, ♀, adult, Bonda, Colombia. Smith coll.

Genus *LIOCEPHALUS* Gray.13. *Liocephalus tricristatus* (Duméril).

Ophryoessoides tricristatus A. DUMÉRIL, Cat. Meth. Rept., 1851, p. 66.

Liocephalus tricristatus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 170.

The five specimens of the museum were all collected by Steinbach in Bolivia. They are listed under the following numbers:

C. M. No. 966, ♂, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

C. M. No. 969, ♀, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

C. M. No. 970, ♀, Las Juntas, Bolivia.

C. M. No. 976, ♂, Provincia del Sara, Bolivia.

C. M. No. 980, ♀, Provincia del Sara, Bolivia.

The back is uniformly colored, or crossed by several angular, dark brown bars, the posteriorly directed points of the bars lying on the vertebral line, or with only a few dark brown to black spots on the shoulders. The end of the snout is covered by a semicircular dark patch, with a light posterior border. Above and in front of the fore-

limb is a narrow, white, vertical bar, narrowly and irregularly margined with brown, which turns at the shoulder to run about half way down the front of the upper arm. The tail is quite regularly barred by more or less distinct alternate rings of light and dark brown. The upper surface of the hind limb is crossed by broad dark bars, which extend to the foot, and are especially distinct on the tibia.

Genus POLYCHRUS Cuvier.

14. *Polychrus acutirostris* Spix.

Polychrus acutirostris SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert., 1825, p. 15, Pl. XIV, A.

Polychrus acutirostris BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 99.

The collection includes fifteen specimens of this species. Numbers 965, 968, 971, 972, 975, 977, 978, 979, 982, 983, 984, and 987 were collected by Steinbach in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia. The others are recorded as follows:

C. M. No. 954, Puerto Suarez, Bolivia. Steinbach coll.

C. M. No. 959, Corumbá, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 960. Asumpcion, Bolivia. Haseman coll.

All except No. 954 are females.

Genus STENOCERCUS Duméril & Bibron.

15. *Stenocercus roseiventris* Duméril & Bibron.

Stenocercus roseiventris DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, Érp. Gen., IV, p. 350.

Stenocercus roseiventris BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 133.

There are two specimens in the collection, C. M. Nos. 973 and 974, captured by Steinbach in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia, at an altitude of 350 meters. The scales of the sides of the body are keeled, the keels diminishing toward the ventral surface, so that there is on the sides a gradual transition from the keeled to the smooth condition. The antehumeral fold is dark, the tail barred with alternate light and dark rings. Pterygoid teeth are lacking. These variations from the typical characters of the species do not seem to me sufficient to justify separating these specimens from *S. roseiventris*.

Genus TROPIDURUS Wied.

16. *Tropidurus spinulosus* (Cope).

Microlophus spinulosus COPE, Proc. Philad. Acad. Sci., 1862, p. 351.

Tropidurus spinulosus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 175.

We have a single male specimen, C. M. No. 955, collected by Steinbach at Puerto Suarez, Bolivia.

17. *Tropidurus torquatus* (Wied).

Stellio torquatus WIED, Reise n. Bras., I, 1820, p. 139.

Tropidurus torquatus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 176.

The two specimens of this species in the museum are:

C. M. No. 943, ♂, Januaria, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 951 ♂, Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, Brazil. Haseman coll.

Family ANGUIDÆ Cope.

Genus OPHIODES Wagler.

18. *Ophiodes striatus* (Spix).

Pygopus striatus SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lac. Bras., 1825, p. 25, Pl. XXVIII, fig. 1.

Ophiodes striatus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 296.

The collections contain only a single male specimen of this lizard, C. M. No. 950, secured by Haseman at Entre Rios, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Genus BACHIA Gray.

19. *Bachia dorbignyi* (Duméril & Bibron).

Chalcides dorbignyi DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, Erp. Gen., p. 462.

Cophias dorbignyi BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 419.

The museum has a single male specimen, C. M. No. 1044, collected by Steinbach at Las Juntas, Bolivia. The fore limb has three tubercles; the four lower labials are of about equal size; the second pair of chin-shields are in contact anteriorly; there is one pre-anal pore on each side; the ventral surface is of a lighter color than the sides.

Family TEIIDÆ Gray.

Genus AMEIVA Cuvier.

20. *Ameiva ameiva* (Linnæus).

Lacerta ameiva LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, 1766, p. 362.

Ameiva surinamensis BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 352.

The sources of the four specimens of the collection are as follows:

C. M. No. 922, ♂, Provincia del Sara, Bolivia. Steinbach coll.

C. M. No. 926, ♂, Provincia del Sara, Bolivia. Steinbach coll.

C. M. No. 927, ♀, Fazenda de Amaratu, Brazil. Haseman coll.

C. M. No. 933, ♂, Bonda, Colombia. Smith coll.

Genus CNEMIDOPHORUS Wagler.

21. *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus* (Daudin).

Lacerta lemniscata DAUDIN, Rept. III, p. 175, Pl. XXXVI, fig. 1.

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 363.

The museum has four male specimens of this species, one (C. M. No. 924) collected by Haseman at Santerem; three (C. M. Nos. 923, 925, 1053) collected by Smith at Bonda, Colombia.

22. **Cnemidophorus ocellifer** (Spix).

Teius ocellifer SPIX, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras., 1825, p. 23, Pl. XXV.

Cnemidophorus ocellifer BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 372.

Specimens C. M. No. 929, 930, and 931, all males, collected by Haseman at Joazeiro, on the Rio San Francisco, Brazil, represent this species in the museum.

Genus **CERCOSAURA** Wagler.

23. **Cercosaura ocellata** Wagler.

Cercosaura ocellata WAGLER, Syst. Amph., 1830, p. 158.

Cercosaura ocellata BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 395.

The single male specimen of this lizard in our collections, C. M. No. 986, was captured by Steinbach in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia.

In all the scale characters it agrees perfectly with Boulenger's description, but it is very different in its markings. The specimen is very hard, making the determination of the sex a little uncertain. It has two femoral pores, which would indicate it to be a female. But the examination of anatomical characters makes me fairly certain that it is a male. If the specimen is a female it contradicts Boulenger's conclusion that the males and females of this species are distinguished by the lateral ocelli.

There are three black lines on the back from the occiput to the base of the tail. The vertebral dark streak is separated from the lateral ones by light olive lines of equal width. Outside the lateral dark streak of each side is a white line running along the outer row of dorsal scales which commences at the top of the ear and extends to the base of the tail. The sides of the body are brown, darkest above, shading below into the light color of the ventral surface. The color of the sides extends upon the base of the tail in a narrow light brown lateral stripe. The rest of the upper surface of the tail is a lighter brown. On each side of the belly in the brown stripe is a row of small black ocelli with white centers. There is a small ocellus on the side of the neck in front of the shoulder; a small white spot on the upper surface of the arm close to the body; a small white spot on the back of the thigh close to the body; a narrow black line from the eye to the top

of the ear, continuing along the lower side of the white latero-dorsal stripe.

Genus PRIONODACTYLUS Peters.

24. *Prionodactylus albostrigatus* sp. nov. (Plate XXXIV.)

Snout as long as the distance between the posterior angle of the eyelids and the anterior margin of the ear-opening. Nostril in a single nasal, a little in front of the center; frontonasal undivided, pentagonal, sides strongly divergent, much wider than long, anterior margin equal in length to the posterior margins; prefrontals of moderate size, meeting in a suture which is half as long as the shields; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the rostral, as long as the interparietal, obtusely pointed in front, rounded behind, half as broad at the back as in front; two frontoparietals, a little larger than the prefrontals; parietals not quite so large as the interparietal; three occipitals, the central one smallest; postoccipitals small, irregular, three or four; three supra-oculars, the anterior largest, the first and second in contact with the frontal; a large anterior supraciliary; a large loreal; a small triangular pre-ocular; temples covered by irregular, moderate sized shields; eight upper labials, the third and fourth largest, the last very small, the center of the fourth below the middle of the eye; seven or eight lower labials; mental moderate; chin-shields large, one anterior and four pairs, the second pair larger than any of the others, the third and fourth pairs separated by a pair of large shields in contact medially, behind which is a pair of smaller shields; two longitudinal rows of large transverse gulars, six in each row; six collar-shields, the two central ones wider than the gulars, as wide as the combined width of the two small, outer, collar-shields. Tympanum as large as the transparent disc of the eye, its long axis slightly inclined from the perpendicular.

Dorsal scales strongly keeled, pointed, with straight sides, twice as long as broad, twenty-eight transverse rows between the postoccipitals and the sacrum; lateral scales smaller than the dorsals, but not extremely small, except around the bases of the limbs, where the scales are almost granular; twenty-seven scales around the middle of the body. Ventral shields in six rows, those of the four inner rows large and of equal size, those of the outer rows about half as large; in seventeen transverse rows. A single pair of large posterior pre-anal shields, in front of which is a pair of anterior pre-anals about half as large. The front of the hind limb is covered with large shields, the back with

granules; all except a small part of the lower surface of the fore limb is covered with large shields. There are no femoral pores on the type, which is a female. The scales of the back and sides of the tail are similar to the dorsals; there is a double row of large smooth scales in the lower surface.

The color is brown above, darker on the sides; the individual scales are yellowish, speckled with fine brown dots; those of the middle and sides of the back are tipped with black, a vertebral and two laterodorsal stripes being faintly indicated. A narrow, rather faint, light line commencing on the supraciliaries runs along the side of the back and tail. A narrow white stripe commences at the inferior margin of the orbit, passes through the ear, along the side of the body just above the bases of the limbs, and along the side of the tail. This stripe is interrupted by a narrow black bar above the fore limb, above which is a small black ocellus with a white center, and by a longer break above the hind limb. The lower surface of the fore limb is yellowish; on the remainder of its surface the scales are dotted and margined with dark brown; there is a small white spot on the upper side close to the body, and another on the tip of the elbow. The general color of the hind limb is similar; there is a small white, black-margined spot on the upper surface close to the body; the lateral white streak of the tail commences on the back of the thigh, and may join, or be narrowly separated from, a small, white, black margined spot; on the middle of the back of the thigh is an elongated white spot, broadly margined with black. Fainter light spots are visible on the top and back of the shank. The color of the lower surface is uniformly light, white on the head and body, yellowish on the tail. The shields of the top and sides of the head, except in the light stripes and along the lower edges of the supralabials, are uniformly and finely dotted with brown.

Type, C. M. No. 952, ♀, Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes, Brazil, Haseman coll., May 5, 1908.

MEASUREMENTS.

	mm.
Total length	72
Snout to vent	30
Vent to tip of tail	42
Length of head	8.5
Width of head	4.5
Snout to ear-opening	7.5
Length of fore limb	11
Length of hind limb	13

25. *Prionodactylus eigenmanni* sp. nov. (Plate XXXV.)

Snout as long as the distance from the posterior angle of the lids to the anterior margin of the ear-opening. Rostral thrice as broad as deep, concave behind; frontonasal single, broader than long, the anterior margin as long as the shield, posterior angle very obtuse, pentagonal; nostril pierced in a single nasal, slightly in front of and above the center; a large loreal, its posterior extremity pointed; a triangular pre-ocular; two large prefrontals, meeting in a suture which is more than half as long as the shields, narrowly in contact with the anterior supra-ocular, as broad as long; frontal shorter than its distance from the rostral, shorter than the interparietal, once and two thirds as broad in front as behind, sides concave, anterior margin obtusely pointed; frontoparietals longer than the prefrontals; interparietal large, heptagonal, once and a half as long as broad, projecting between the lateral occipitals, much longer than the parietals; three occipitals, the median about a fourth as large as the laterals and projecting slightly back of them; two large postoccipitals; three supra-oculars, the first much the largest and in contact with nearly the entire lateral margin of the frontal, the second narrowly in contact with the posterior part of the frontal; a large anterior supraciliary in contact with the loreal and prefrontal; temples covered with large shields, below which are three rows of small cheek-scales; six upper labials, the fourth and sixth the largest, the fifth smallest, the posterior end of the fourth below the hinder margin of the eye; seven lower labials, the third largest; a single anterior chin-shield, followed by four pairs, the third pair separated by a pair of small scales, the fourth by a pair of large scales, which latter are prevented from touching mesially by a row of small scales; two longitudinal rows of large, transverse, gular shields, seven in each row, the anterior pair separated by smaller scales; collar fold poorly developed, eight collar-shields, the two central ones large, the lateral shields smaller than the gulars, the few scales under the sides of the fold imbricate and good sized, not small and granular.

Dorsal scales large, rounded or bluntly pointed behind, strongly keeled, once and a half as long as broad, or a little longer; thirty-one scales between the postoccipitals and the sacrum; scales of the sides of the body smaller than those of the back, but not granular, except over the bases of the limbs; six rows of large ventral shields, those of the outer row being about half as large as the shields of the four inner rows, in eighteen transverse series. A double row of large smooth

shields under the tail. Twenty-nine scales around the middle of the body. Four posterior pre-anal scales, much longer than wide, preceded by two large anterior pre-anals. Limbs covered by large scales, except on the posterior surfaces of the thighs and shanks, which are covered with granular scales. No femoral pores are visible on the type, which is a female.

The color of the dorsal surface and sides of the head, body, and tail is dark brown; the scales are finely spotted and often tipped with brown. A row of small black spots on each side of the back, from the occiput to the tail. Just back of the ear is an oblique white bar, margined with black; back of this a row of white, black-edged ocelli extends to the base of the hind limb; there is an ocellus on the front of the shoulder, one above and in front of, and another close behind the hip-joint; a row of small, white, black-margined spots on the upper surface, and a row of similar but larger spots on the posterior surface of the thigh. The scales of the anterior and upper surfaces of the limbs are finely dotted and margined with brown. The middle of the dorsal surface of the tail and a narrow line along the center of each side are slightly darker than the remainder of these surfaces; it is quite probable that these lines may be more strongly marked in other individuals of the species. The upper and lower labials are white, except where crossed by four vertical, black bars, one on the rostral and mental, one half-way between the tip of the snout and the eye, one under the eye, the last just back of the eye. The cheeks are black, with a white spot between the eye and the ear; the anterior margin of the ear-opening is white.

Type, C. M. No. 981, ♀, secured in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia, at an elevation of 400 meters, in September, 1911, by José Steinbach.

The species is named in honor of Professor Carl H. Eigenmann.

MEASUREMENTS.

	mm.
Total length	69 ³
Snout to vent	40
Vent to tip of tail	29
Length of head	11
Width of head	5.7
Snout to ear-opening	9.3
Length of fore limb	14.5
Length of hind limb	18.5

³ The tip of the tail has been lost.

Genus PROCTOPORUS Tschudi.

26. *Proctoporus pachyurus* Tschudi.

Proctoporus pachyurus TSCHUDI, Arch. f. Naturg., 1847, p. 53.

Proctoporus pachyurus BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 412.

The museum possesses a single male specimen of this rare lizard, C. M. No. 1043, collected by Lola Vance at Tarma, Peru. This region is six thousand feet above the sea. The differences between our specimen and those previously described do not seem to me to justify distinguishing it as a new species. The description of the specimen which follows is made to supplement those of this species already published.

Frontonasal barely longer than broad, in contact with the large first supraciliary; broader than the frontal but of the same length; frontoparietals forming a long suture; interparietal pentagonal, slightly narrower behind than in front, half as wide as, and a little shorter than, the parietals; posterior margins of the parietals and interparietal nearly a semicircle; five occipitals in a curved row, the middle and lateral ones smaller than the two on either side of the central shield; a row of ten small postoccipitals; three supra-oculars; a large loreal; a pre-orbital; four small infra-orbitals in a single row; temples covered with irregular shields, the upper ones large; seven upper and seven lower labials; a large anterior and four pairs of chin-shields, the third pair narrowly in contact by their anterior portions, the fourth pair widely separated by several scales; the gular scales nearest the chin-shields large, eleven rows to the edge of the anterior collar fold, the fifth row very small; one row of scales between the anterior and posterior collar-folds; twelve collar-shields.

Dorsal scales elongate, quadrangular, keeled, juxtaposed, in continuous transverse series, except in the lumbar region, where the rows are broken along the mid-dorsal line; fifty-four series between the postoccipitals and the base of the tail. Ventral shields nearly square, in twelve longitudinal and twenty-five transverse series. Two large anterior and four posterior pre-anal scales. Shields of limbs smooth, large on the anterior and upper surfaces. Tail tapering, scales of upper surface keeled, squamation like that of the body. Eight femoral pores.

Olive-gray above, the sides darker, the tail lighter; scales spotted with brown. A light line along each side of the back, bordered on the outer side by brown, commencing on the snout, passing above the eye,

and extending to the tip of the tail; a less distinct light line passing from the back of the eye, above the ear, and along the side of the body. Ventral surface yellowish, a brown spot in the center of each ventral scale from the anterior collar-fold to the tip of the tail; on the tail these spots are as long as the scales and form narrow, parallel, brown lines. A brown spot in the center of each supra- and infralabial shield.

MEASUREMENTS.

	mm.
Total length.	76
Snout to vent.	31
Vent to tip of tail.	45
Length of head.	8
Width of head.	4.7
Snout to ear-opening.	7
Length of fore limb.	9
Length of hind limb.	12

Genus TEIUS Merrem.

27. *Teius teyou* (Daudin).

Lacerta teyou DAUDIN, Rept., III, p. 105.

Teius teyou BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 379.

The museum has two specimens, a large adult male, C. M. No. 932, collected by Steinbach in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, and a young male, C. M. No. 928, secured by Haseman at Cacequy, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Genus TUPINAMBIS Daudin.

28. *Tupinambis teguixin* (Linnæus).

Lacerta teguixin LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, 1766, p. 368.

Tupinambis teguixin BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 335.

The Museum possesses three stuffed specimens of this lizard, collected by Steinbach; C. M. Nos. 1048 and 1049 in Bolivia, No. 1038 at Miraflores, Dep. Oran, N. Argentina.

Family AMPHISBÆNIDÆ Gray.

Genus AMPHISBÆNA Linnæus.

29. *Amphisbæna alba* Linnæus.

Amphisbæna alba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 12 ed., I, 1766, p. 393.

Amphisbæna alba BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 438.

A single adult specimen, C. M. No. 1052, was collected by Steinbach in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia.

30. *Amphisbæna* sp.

The collection includes a specimen of this genus collected by Haseman at Barra de Penedo, Alagôas, Brazil (C. M. No. 1046). It was found dead under the bark of a coconut tree, and is naturally not in the best state of preservation, some characters being difficult to distinguish. It closely resembles *A. steindachneri* Strauch, differing principally in the greater number of segments around the body, which is forty-six. There are two hundred and forty-nine annuli on the body and twenty-seven on the tail. The color is yellowish brown.

Genus LEPIDOSTERNON Wagler.

31. *Lepidosternon phocæna* Duméril & Bibron.

Lepidosternon phocæna DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, Érp. Gen., V, p. 507.

Lepidosternon phocæna BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, II, 1885, p. 463.

A single specimen of this rare species, C. M. No. 1047, was collected by Steinbach in the Provincia del Sara, Bolivia, at an elevation of three hundred and fifty meters.

• Family SCINCIDÆ Gray.

Genus MABUIA Fitzinger.

32. *Mabuia agilis* (Raddi).

Scincus agilis RADDI, Mem. Soc. Ital. Modena, XIX, 1823, p. 62.

Mabuia agilis BOULENGER, Cat. Lizards, III, 1887, p. 190.

Haseman collected two specimens of this lizard, one, C. M. No. 961, at São Antonio de Guaporé, Matto Grosso, Brazil; the other, C. M. No. 962, near São Luiz de Cáceres, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Both are males.